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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TEXTILE TERMS RELATING TO MAN-MADE FIBRE AND FABRIC INDUSTRY

(*First Revision*)

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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TEXTILE TERMS RELATING TO MAN-MADE FIBRE AND FABRIC INDUSTRY

(First Revision)

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(*Continued on page* 28)

Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TEXTILE TERMS RELATING TO MAN-MADE FIBRE AND FABRIC INDUSTRY

(First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 8 December 1966, after the draft finalized by the Man-Made Fibre and Fabric Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 The glossary of textile terms relating to man-made fibre and fabric industry was originally published as two separate Indian Standards; one covering the textile terms relating to man-made fibres or filaments (IS : 1324-1958*) and the other covering fabrics made from man-made fibres or filaments (IS : 1325-1958†).

0.3 The present revision of the above two standards was taken up to include a host of new definitions which have come into vogue in the recent years as a result of the developments in the man-made fibre industry. This opportunity has also been availed of to combine both the Indian Standards into one, thus covering the definitions of terms relating to man-made fibre and fabric industry in one comprehensive standard.

0.4 This standard has been prepared with the intention of eliminating ambiguity or confusion arising from local interpretations of definitions of terms commonly used in the man-made fibre and fabric industry and to establish a generally recognized usage. Some of the terms covered in this standard are also applicable to the other sectors of the textile industry.

0.5 In the preparation of this standard, assistance has been derived from the following publications:

Handbook No. 11-1963 Methods of tests for textiles. British Standards Institution.

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*Glossary of textile terms — fabrics made from man-made fibres or filaments.

†Glossary of textile terms — man-made fibres or filaments.

Textile terms and definitions. 5th Ed. The Textile Institute, Manchester.

The 'Mercury' dictionary of textile terms. Textile Mercury Ltd, Manchester.

ASTM Designation: D 123-65 Definitions of terms relating to textile materials. American Society for Testing and Materials.

LEEMING (JOSEPH). Rayon. 1950. Chemical Publishing Co. Brooklyn.

LONTON (GEORGE). The Modern Textile dictionary. 1954. Duel, Sloan and Pearce, Little, Brown & Co, New York.

MILTON (HARRIS) *Ed.* Harris' Handbook of textile fibres. 1954. Harris Research Laboratories Inc, Washington.

0.5.1 The definitions of terms adopted from 'Textile terms and definitions' published by the Textile Institute, Manchester, are indicated by (**) mark.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes definitions of terms commonly used in the man-made fibre and fabric industry. Part 1 of the standard contains the definitions of terms relating to man-made fibres or filaments and Part 2 contains the definitions of terms relating to man-made fibre fabrics.

1.2 Definitions of terms relating to textile machinery, fabric defects and mill accessories have not been covered in this standard.

2. DEFINITIONS

PART I MAN-MADE FIBRES

A

Abraded Yarn — Continuous filament yarn in which the outer filaments have been purposely cut or abraded at intervals to bring about a certain degree of hairiness. Abraded yarns are usually plied with other yarns before using.

Abrasion — The wearing away of any part of a material against another surface.

Acetate — A specific term used for man-made fibres, monofilaments and continuous filament yarns of acetylated cellulose, with less amount of non-fibre forming material or without it.

Acetate Modified — Acetate products composed principally of cellulose acetate and containing a certain amount of other fibre-forming material.

Acrylic Fibre — A man-made fibre made entirely or containing 85 percent or more of acrilonitrile.

Aerated Yarn — A special type of viscose yarn, in which is enclosed a small amount of air or some inert gas. It is also known as ‘ hollow filament ’, ‘ tubular yarn ’ or ‘ macaroni yarn ’.

Animalizing — A chemical process designed to confer on man-made fibres an affinity for dyestuffs normally used on wool. The process is carried out during or after the manufacture of the fibres.

Anti-crease Process — A chemical or mechanical treatment or both of fabric to increase its capacity of recovery from wrinkling or mussing.

Anti-shrink Treatment — Treatment designed to prevent fabrics from shrinking when subjected to wetting or laundering.

Anti-static Agent — A compound applied to textiles to eliminate the retention of electrical charges by the fibre.

Arrasene — A cord of man-made fibre used for embroidery purpose.

Atmosphere-Fading — *See* ‘ Gas-Fading ’.

Avivage — The after treatment of desulphurized and rinsed rayon yarns in order to give a soft hand to the stock.

Azlon — A generic term for fibres or filaments manufactured from modified proteins or derivatives thereof, with less amounts of non-fibre forming material or without it.

B

Ball Warp — Warp, which after being wound on a warping mill, is bunched together in twistless rope form and then made into a ball or similar form.

Ball-Warp Sizing — The application of size to warp yarn in the form of ball warp or rope.

Basified Viscose — Viscose rayon which has been modified by treatment with synthetic resins in such a way that it can be dyed with dyes normally used for wool.

Beaming — Winding of warp yarns on the warp beam or winding of cloth on a tube or a beam.

Blending — A process of mixing fibres of different lots, types and varieties to produce yarns having desired characteristics.

****Blowing (Steam)** — A process applied during finishing in which steam is blown through cloth usually wound on a perforated roller.

Body — Describes the compact, solid or firm feel of a textile stock or fabric.

Bolt — A roll or length of fabric.

Braid — A narrow tubular or flat fabric produced by intertwining sets of yarns. It is generally used for binding or trimming in widths up to 10 cm.

Breaking Elongation (or Extension) — The elongation at the breaking load.

Breaking Extension, Percent — The extension at breaking load expressed as a percentage of the original length.

Breaking Load — The maximum load (or force) supported by a specimen in a tensile test carried to rupture. It is commonly expressed in grams (kilograms) or in ounces (pounds).

Breaking Stress — The value of the stress at breaking load in a tensile test.

Bright Yarn — A general term for lustrous yarn as contrasted to dull, semi-dull, extra-dull or matt yarn.

Bristle — Any rugged, short, stiff fibre.

Bulked Yarns — A yarn that has been prepared in such a way as to have greater covering capacity or 'apparent volume' than that of conventional yarn of equal linear density and of the same basic material with normal twist.

Bulky Yarns

a) Yarns in which the apparent density of the filaments is much lower than the real density, for example 'hollow filament yarns', the cross-sectional appearance of which is so grossly irregular that close packing is impossible.

b) Spun yarns made from staple fibres having a high degree of resilience, such as protein fibres, acrylic fibres.

Bullion Cord — A cord having a core yarn, usually cotton, covered by twisting other yarns, usually 'rayon', around it.

Button-Hole Twist — A multiple ply sewing thread of man-made fibre made with a hard twist and used in stitching around the edges of button-holes to give strength.

C

Cabled Yarn — Yarn produced by twisting two or more plied yarns.

Cake — An annular-shaped package of man-made fibre yarn.

Cake Sizing — Application of size to yarns in cake form.

Carding — The separation and partial cleaning by processing a tangled or matted mass of fibres to a filmy web by working the fibres between two closely spaced, relatively moving surfaces, clothed with sharp points.

Casein Fibre — A synthetic fibre made from protein, namely, casein which is obtained from milk by precipitation.

Cellulose Acetate — A regenerated cellulosic fibre in which the fibre forming substance is cellulose acetate, an acetic acid ester of cellulose.

Cellulose Diacetate — Theoretically, cellulose diacetate is a compound of cellulose and acetic acid containing 48·8 percent of combined acetic acid. This, however, is not a commercial product.

Cellulose Triacetate — A generic term for cellulose acetate fibres in which not less than 92 percent of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated.

Cheese — A cylindrical package of yarn usually cross wound on a flangeless tube of wood, paper or other material

Compressibility — Ease of squeezing.

Compressional Resilience — The ability of a fibre or yarn to recover from compressional deformation.

Continuous Filament Yarn — A yarn formed by continuous filament or filaments into a single continuous strand.

Cord (or Cabled Yarn) — A term applied loosely to a variety of textile strands including:

a) cabled yarns,

b) plied yarns used in tyres, and

c) structures made by plaiting or braiding, for example, parachute cords.

Correct Invoice Weight — The weight of a textile material in a consignment calculated from its oven-dry weight by adding to it the proportionate commercial moisture regain

Cover — The degree of evenness and closeness of thread spacing in a fabric to produce the effect of a uniform plane surface.

Cover Factor — A number that indicates the extent to which the area of a cloth is covered by one set of threads.

Crease Resistance — The property which enables a fabric to resist wrinkling or mussing.

Creep — Deformation which is time dependent and exhibited by a textile material subjected to continuing load. Creep is recoverable or non-recoverable following removal of the applied load.

Creep, Primary — The recoverable component of creep after some time.

Creep, Secondary — The non-recoverable component of creep.

****Crepe Yarn** — A twisted single yarn which, when woven into a cloth of suitable construction and given the appropriate finishing treatment, is capable of producing a pebbled surface effect.

Note 1 — Originally, highly twisted natural silk yarn.

Example:

3/13/15 denier, twist either S or Z, 2 200 tpm.

Note 2 — Crepe yarns are produced in a similar construction from other natural and man-made fibres.

Crinkled Yarn — A stretch yarn in which the deformation is wave like. The crimp is obtained by knitting a yarn into a fabric, heat setting the fabric and then back winding the yarn from the fabric.

Cross Dyeing — A method of dyeing a union fabric in 2 baths successively with different class of dyes.

Curing — The setting of a resin, plastic or chemical in textile material. The setting is usually obtained by heating.

D

Deformation — A change in the shape of a specimen, for example, an increase in length produced as a result of the application of a load. Deformation may be immediate or delayed, and the latter may be recoverable or non-recoverable.

Deformation, Delayed — *See* ‘Creep’.

Deformation, Immediate Elastic — Recoverable deformation which is essentially independent of time, that is, deformation occurring in a time approaching zero time and recoverable in a time approaching zero time after removal of the applied load.

Delustering — A process of reduction of the natural lustre of yarn or fabric.

Denier — A unit of yarn number which is numerically equal to the number of grams per 9 000 metres of yarn.

Density, Linear — The mass per unit length.

Dent — The unit of a reed comprising a reed wire and the space between the adjacent wires.

Desizing — A process of removing size from textile material.

Dimensional Restorability — The ability of a fabric to return to its original dimensions expressed as a percentage of the original dimensions.

Dole — A group of ' Rayon ' skeins twisted into a roll.

****Dope** — A solution of a fibre forming polymer as prepared for extrusion through a spinning jet.

Dope-Dyed Fibre or Filament — Yarn or tow produced by dope-dyeing.

Dope-Dyeing — Production of coloured yarn or tow by incorporation of coloured pigments in the spinning solution.

Drape — The manner in which a fabric falls when worn on the body or placed on a form frame or manikin.

Drawing — A process of hot or cold stretching of man-made fibres to increase molecular orientation.

Dressing

a) Sizing applied to yarn or cloth to add weight, smoothness, strength or firmness.

b) The operation of assembling on a beam, yarns from ball-warp beam or chain, immediately before weaving.

Dull Yarn — Yarn which has a very subdued lustre usually produced by incorporating finely divided particles of titanium dioxide in the spinning solution.

Dyeing — The process of colouring textile materials.

E

Elasticity — The property of a material by virtue of which it tends to deform on application of stress and to recover its original size and shape immediately after removal of the stress causing deformation.

Elongation — In a tensile test, the difference between the length of a stretched specimen and its initial length, usually expressed as a percentage of the latter.

Embossing — A process by which a fabric is pressed between engraved rolls to give raised effect.

Extensibility — The ability of a textile material to undergo extension or elongation following the application of sufficient force.

Extension, Percent — In a tensile test, the elongation expressed as a percentage of initial length.

F

Fashioning — Decreasing or increasing the width of a knitted fabric during the knitting operation so that it conforms to a definite shape when the fabric is made into a garment.

Fibre Strength — Average breaking load of a single fibre.

Filament — A fibre of indefinite length.

Filament or Yarn Number — The linear density of a filament or yarn expressed in suitable units as tex, denier, millitex, etc.

Filling

a) Non-substantive and generally insoluble material, such as china-clay and gypsum, added to fabrics together with starches or gums during finishing to add weight or to modify the appearance and handle of fabrics.

b) A synonym for weft yarn.

Finishing — The process of fabrics to impart to them the desired appearance and feel by means of bleaching, dyeing, printing or in any other manner.

Flexibility

a) The ease of bending of a fabric ranging from pliable (high) to stiff (low).

b) In the case of a fibre it is the ability to be deformed without rupture or fracture.

Flexural Fatigue — A physical property expressed in terms of the number of times a material can be bent on itself through a prescribed angle, before it ruptures or loses the ability to recover.

Flock

a) Fibrous particles, chiefly those obtained from shearing the pile of fabrics, napped goods, etc.

b) Flock obtained from rayon staple or tow.

Flocking — The application of flock by dusting or by an electrostatic field to a surface previously coated with an adhesive.

****Foggy Yarn** — Yarn soiled during processing by dirt suspended in the atmosphere.

Folded Yarn — Yarn composed of two or more single yarns twisted together in one operation.

Frill Yarn — Yarn with spiral or corkscrew effect usually made as a novelty yarn.

G

Garnetting — A mechanical process of opening hard and soft waste.

Gas-Fading — Changes in hue or the fading of colour of textile material by the action of certain acidic gases.

Glass (Textile) — Glass in a form suitable for spinning or weaving.

Gut Thread — A thread incorporated in a woven or braided structure primarily for the purpose of limiting its extension.

H

Hank

a) A synonym for skein. A yarn or twine in coiled form.

b) A definite length of sliver, slubbing, roving, yarn or filament, for example, 840 yd of cotton yarn.

c) A synonym for count as applied to sliver, slubbing, or roving.

Hank-Sizing (or Skein Sizing) — The application of size to yarn in hank form.

Heat-Setting — The process of stabilisation of fibres, yarns or fabrics to any shape by the action of moist or dry heat. The process consists essentially in exposing the material while under dimensional control and shape to a temperature higher than any temperature likely to be met with in its subsequent use.

Heat-Relaxation — The process of exposing the fabric to moist or dry heat allowing complete freedom for the yarn or fabric to shrink.

High Bulk Yarn — Spun synthetic yarns which owe their bulk to the blending of pre-shrunk and unshrunk fibres in which the different degree of shrinkage in the fibres in wet finishing produces a bulking out of the yarn.

High Draft — A draft which is higher than that normally possible with the conventional three roller system at the fly frames or spinning frames.

Hollow Yarn or Filament — *See* ' Aerated Yarn '.

Humidity, Absolute — The weight of water vapour present in unit volume of air, expressed in grams per cubic metre, grams per cubic foot, etc.

K

Knitting — The process of producing a fabric with the aid of needles by the interlooping of one or more yarns.

Knot Strength — The breaking load required to rupture a single strand having an overhead knot in the portion of the specimen between the clamps. It is used as an approximate measure for brittleness of yarn.

L

Lease — In weaving, the system of crossing the warp yarns in a loom, between the yarn beam and heddles, effected by passing each warp yarn alternately over and under two lease rods.

Lofty — Describes fibres or yarns which are open, lively, highly elastic and springy, resuming normal position after pressing in hand.

M

Macaroni Yarn — *See* ' Aerated Yarn '.

Matt Yarn — Dull-lusterd yarn.

Mildew — A superficial fungal growth on a heavily sized textile material or sizing material.

Mill Ends — Remnants or short lengths of finished fabric.

Mill Run — Yarns, fabrics or other textile products which are not inspected or which do not come up to the standard quality.

Mixed — Describes a fabric or yarn in which two or more types of fibres have been combined.

Mixture — *See* ' Blending '.

Modified Rayon — Rayon composed principally of regenerated cellulose and containing amounts of non-regenerated cellulose fibre-forming material; for example, a fibre spun from viscose containing casein or other proteinous fibre.

Modulus of Elasticity — The ratio of the stress expressed in force per unit linear density (denier) to the strain (percent elongation).

Moisture Equilibrium — The condition reached by a sample or specimen in a controlled atmosphere when the net difference between the amount of moisture absorbed and the amount of moisture desorbed, as shown by change in weight, shows no trend and becomes insignificant.

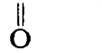
Monofilament — A single filament of sufficient size to function as a yarn in normal textile operations.

Multifilament — Yarn with many continuous filaments or strands.

N

Nap — The downy or fuzzy surface of cloth produced by brushing.

Novelty Yarn — Yarns produced for special effects; usually uneven in size or colour. Flakes, nubs and slubs are typical of novelty yarn.

Nylon — A generic term for man-made fibres in which the fibre forming substance is any long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups ( $-\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-$) as an integral part of the polymer chain.

O

Olefin — A man-made fibre in which the fibre forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of ethylene, propylene or other olefin units.

Optical Bleach — A process for imparting improved whiteness to an uncoloured textile material in the form of fibres, filaments, yarns or fabrics by application of colourless compounds which flouresce under ultra violet light. The apparent whiteness of the textile material is increased due to increase in the apparent reflectance in the visible region by conversion of ultra violet radiation into visible light.

Oven-Dry Weight — The weight of a sample of textile material dried to substantially constant weight in an oven maintained at 105° ± 3°C and supplied with air at the standard atmospheric conditions (65 ± 2 percent relative humidity and 27° ± 2°C).

P

Pebble — The irregular or rough surface texture of a fabric.

Perching — A process of examining cloth for defects.

Permeability — The rate of flow of fluid, vapour or gas under a differential pressure through a material.

Picks — The weft or filling yarn which lies across the length of a fabric.

Pigmented Yarn — A dull or coloured yarn spun from a solution to which a pigment has been added.

Pile — The raised loops or tufts (cut loops) that form all or part of the surface of a pile fabric.

Pile Yarn — The yarn forming the loops or tufts (cut loops) of a pile fabric.

Plain Knit — Describes simplest knit structure as in hose.

Porosity — The ratio of the volume of air or void contained within the boundaries of a material to the total volume (solid material plus air or void) expressed as a percentage.

Printing — The decoration of the surface or surfaces of textiles by the application of insoluble pigments or dyes in definite repeated forms and colours.

R

Raising — The production of a layer of protruding fibres on the surface of woven or knitted fabrics, by brushing, teazling or rubbing.

Rayon — A generic term for man-made fibres, monofilaments and continuous filaments composed of regenerated cellulose with less amounts of non-fibre forming material or without it

Rayon, Modified — *See* ' Modified Rayon '.

Rayon, Solution-Dyed or Spun-Dyed — *See* ' Pigmented Yarn '.

Rayon Spun Yarn — Yarn spun from rayon staple or cut rayon waste.

Rayon Staple — Rayon fibres of spinnable length manufactured directly or by cutting rayon tow. This does not include rayon waste.

Rayon Tow — A multifilament strand suitable for cutting into rayon staple or spinning directly into spun rayon yarn.

Resilience - The property of a material by virtue of which it is able to return to the original state from its deformed state.

Roving — A continuous slightly twisted strand of fibres produced on a roving frame and from which yarn is spun.

S

Saran — A man-made fibre composed of copolymers of vinylidene and vinyl chloride.

Sase (or Sases) Yarn — Spun rayon yarn made of viscose staple of different count.

Sizing, Single End — Application of size to individual yarns during winding from one yarn package to another.

Sliver, Carded — A continuous assemblage of a strand of fibres without twist.

Slug — An abruptly thickened place in yarn.

Snag-Resistance — The ability of a hosiery fabric, held under a predetermined and uniform tension, to resist a downward penetration and pull of an adjustable snagging needle.

Snarls — Small curly portions in a yarn with twist.

Snarl Yarn — A compound yarn which displays snarls or kinks projecting from the core.

Soaking — Treatment applied to skein or cake of rayon yarn preparatory to throwing.

Solution-Dyed Yarn — *See* 'Dope-Dyed Fibre or Filament'.

Solution Dyeing — *See* 'Dope-Dyeing'

Spandex — A man-made fibre in which the fibre forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85 percent of segmented polyurethane.

Spinning

a) The process of making yarns or cordage from fibres, tow or liquid materials.

b) The formation of a yarn by a combination drawing or drafting and twisting operation applied to prepared fibre masses, such as rovings.

c) The extrusion by pressure through a spinnerett of a liquid or solution into a coagulating medium which produces a solid filament or filaments.

d) The formation of a yarn from filaments by the combination of cutting and breaking, together with drafting and twisting in a single series of operations.

Spiral Yarn — A plied yarn displaying a characteristic smooth spiralling of one component around the other.

Sponging — The process of steaming piece goods on a perforated steel steam box to obtain shrinkage.

Spooling — The winding of yarn or sliver on spools.

Spun-Dyed Yarn — *See* ‘Dope-Dyed Fibre or Filament’.

Spun-Dyeing — *See* ‘Dope-Dyeing’.

Stagger — In rayon sizing, the placing of bundles of yarn in the basket in rows alternating in the order of bricks in a wall.

Staple Length — A measure of fibre length of a typical and representative sample from a bulk.

Static — Accumulation of electrostatic charge on fibres, yarns or fabrics when they rub against each other or against the insulated parts of the processing machinery.

Strength, Tearing — The force required to start or continue a tear in a fabric under specified conditions.

Strength, Tensile General — The strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension as distinct from torsion, compression or shear.

Stress, General — The resultant internal resistance to deformation developed within a specimen subjected to an external force, for example, tensile stress, shear stress, or compressional stress.

> NOTE — Stress usually reaches a maximum at the time of rupture. When a textile material is subjected to a stress below that causing rupture, the stress gradually decays with time.

Stretch — A ‘process change’ accompanied by an increase in dimension.

Stretch, Warp — The amount of stretching sustained by warp yarn during sizing operation.

Stretch Yarns — Yarns made from thermoplastic fibre, usually in the form of continuous filament, which are capable of pronounced degree of stretch and rapid recovery.

Synthetic — A term to denote man-made fibres or filaments produced by the polymerization of monomers.

T

Take-Up

a) The dimension in length of yarn on twisting.
b) The difference between the straightened and woven lengths of warp threads due to their bending around the weft threads.

Tape Sizing — A process of applying size to the warp.

Taping — A defect in sized warps in which groups of ends are stuck together by size to give a tape like appearance.

Taping, Dry — Preparation of weavers beam directly from crepe yarns without the application of size.

Tare — The weight of all external and internal packing materials of a case, bale or other type of container including the weight of bobbins, tubes, etc.

Tensile Test — A test to measure the resistance of a material to a force tending to stretch the specimen in one direction.

NOTE — The tearing test is not regarded as a tensile test.

Thermal Character — A term used to denote cold or heat.

Thread (Sewing) — A variety of yarn, normally plied, characterized by a combination of twisting and finishing with solid or semi-solid, wax-like materials to secure a smooth, compact strand which is quite flexible but presents no loose fibres.

Throwing — Doubling and twisting of filamentous yarns.

Top — An untwisted strand of staple fibre obtained after combing or made direct from man-made fibre tow.

Tubular Yarn — *See* ‘ Aerated Yarn ’.

Twist, Cable — A twine, cord or rope construction in which each successive twist is in the opposite direction to the preceding twist.

Twist, Hawser — A twine, cord or rope construction in which the single and first ply twists are in the same direction, as in S/S/Z or Z/Z/S construction.

Twist Setting — Any of the several methods used to fix or set the twist in yarns to prevent snarling, tangling or kinking.

Tyre-Cord — Cabled yarn made from natural or synthetic fibres for use as reinforcement in tyres.

V

Vinyon — A man-made fibre made from copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate.

W

Warping — The preparation of warps for looms or for warp knitting machine by arranging the yarns on a beam.

Warp-Knit Fabric — A fabric knitted on a machine that receives yarns from a warp beam and guides each yarn separately from each needle.

Warp (or End)

a) Threads lengthwise in a fabric as woven.

b) A number of threads in long lengths and running in the same direction intended for weaving or knitting.

Warp Stretch — *See* ‘Stretch Warp’.

Weight, Commercial — The oven-dry weight of staple, spun yarn or filament yarn after scouring by definite methods plus the weight corresponding to their commercial moisture regain.

Weight, Gross — The total weight of a consignment case, bale or sample; including the weight of packing materials, containers and of supports, such as cones, bobbins, etc.

Y

Yarn — A continuous strand of textile fibres or filaments with or without twist suitable for plying, knitting, braiding, weaving, or otherwise intertwining to form a textile end product. Yarn occurs in the following forms:

a) *Spun Yarn* — A yarn composed of fibres (short length, or staple) twisted together;

b) *Filament Yarn* — A yarn composed of continuous filaments assembled with or without twist;

c) A monofilament, with or without twist; and

d) A narrow strip of materials, such as paper, cellophane or metal foil, with or without twist.

Note — Varieties include single yarn, plied yarn, cabled yarn, cord, thread, fancy yarn, etc.

Yarn, Backing — The base yarn that holds the pile in place formed by the stuffer yarn and the warp and the weft.

Yarn, Blended — A single yarn spun from a blend or mixture of different fibres.

Yarn, Cabled (or Cord) — *See* ‘Cord (or Cabled Yarn)’.

Yarn, Carded — Yarns made from fibres that have been carded but not combed in the manufacturing process. Most spun yarns are of this type.

Yarn, Combination — A ply yarn twisted from single yarns of different types of fibres, for example, silk and rayon or viscose and acetate rayon.

Yarn, Cross-Blended — A single yarn spun from a blend or mixture of different types of fibres, for example, yarn spun from cotton fibre and rayon staple.

Yarn, Fancy — A yarn that differs significantly from the normal appearance of a single or plied yarn due to the presence of irregularities, deliberately produced during its formation.

Yarn, Filament — *See* 'Yarn (b)'.

Yarn, Flake — Spun yarn containing intentional flakes or unevenness in fibre arrangement.

Yarn, Intermediates — A generic term for products obtained during the conversion of fibres to yarns, including card webs, laps, slivers, rovings, tops, etc.

Yarn, Kraft — A yarn made by twisting a strip of paper manufactured from wood pulp by the sulphate process.

Yarn Number — *See* 'Filament or Yarn Number'.

Yarn, Self-Blended — A single yarn spun from a blend or mixture of the same types of fibre, for example, spun rayon yarn produced from staple of different lengths and different counts.

Yarn, Thick and Thin — A continuous filament, novelty yarn of viscose or acetate rayon made purposely uneven in the spinning operation.

Yarn, Union — Yarn made by mixing and spinning two or more different kinds of fibres or yarns.

PART 2 MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS

A

Accordian Fabric — A weft-knitted fabric showing a figure design in two or more colours, produced on one set of needles by knitting, tucking and missing; and in which tuck loops are introduced to eliminate long lengths of floating thread at the back.

****Angel Lace (Knitting)** — A warp-knitted fabric made on a bearded-needle or compound-needle machine. The fabric is made with separating threads, usually of secondary cellulose acetate, which are dissolved out to leave narrow strips for trimmings.

Antique Satin — A heavy, dull-lustered fabric, woven with fancy yarns.

B

Basket Cloth — A fabric in which each group of two or more warp ends passes alternately over and under groups of two or more picks.

Bengaline — A warp-faced plain woven fabric resembling ' poplin ' with pronounced cords or ribs running weftway, the weft being coarser than the warp.

****Bolting Cloth** — A light weight open fabric characterized by its fine and uniform mesh, used for sifting flour or screen printing. Both warp and weft threads are accurately spaced and are woven in gauze or other non-slip construction in order to maintain the mesh size.

Bonded Fibre Fabric — A fabric with a structure consisting of one or more webs or mass of fibres held together with a bonding material.

Broad Goods — All woven fabrics 60 cm or more in width, as distinguished from ribbon.

Brocade — A jacquard weave fabric of rich appearance. Unlike the design in a ' Damask ' which appears to be flat with the surface of the fabric, the design in a Brocade looks as if it were raised or embroidered.

****Broken Filament** — A fibrous appearance of a fabric made from continuous filament yarn which may be localized or general and which is caused by damage to individual filaments.

****Broken Twill** — Any twill weave in which the move number is not constant, with the result that the continuity of the twill line is broken.

Brushed Rayon — Woven or knitted rayon fabric which has been given considerable brushing or napping by the teasel treatment or by rollers covered with card clothing used for napping purpose.

C

Canton Crepe — A plain-woven crepe with rippled texture, heavier than ' Crepe de Chine '.

Casement Cloth — A light-weight curtain fabric made in a variety of weaves and textures. The weft yarns are coarser than the warp yarns.

****Cavalry Twill** — A firm warp-faced cloth in which the weave gives steep double twill lines separated by pronounced grooves formed by the weft. The name was originally applied to firm heavy-weight cloths for making riding breeches for cavalry, but was later extended to cover cloths used for rain coats and other clothing purposes.

Cellular — A term describing a fabric constructed so as to have a close and orderly distribution of hollows or holes. In woven fabric, this can be achieved by honeycomb, leno or mock-leno weaves.

Challis — A light, soft and pliable fabric of plain or twill weave, usually printed in small floral designs but sometimes dyed in plain colours.

Chiffon — A plain and open weave, light-weight fabric woven out of hard twisted yarn.

Chiffon Velvet — A light-weight, soft velvet with a short thick pile.

Circular-Knit Fabric — A fabric made in a tubular form on a circular knitting machine.

Corduroy — A cut pile fabric, with ridges or cords, woven in a variation of twill or satin weave.

****Crash** — A fabric, originally made of linen, which has an irregular appearance, due to the use of thick, uneven yarn, particularly in the weft. Woven in plain or fancy crepe weaves, cloths of linen, cotton, spun rayon and unions of these are now made. Typical linen crash fabrics for towels are plain woven from 16 to 25 lea (66 to 103 tex) flax tow yarns.

Crepe — A fabric, characterized by a crinkled, puckered or pebbly surface, with highly twisted yarns in the warp or weft or both. Crepe is also woven in twill and satin or jacquard weave.

Crepe-Back Satin — A fabric characterized by a satin weave on the face and a crepe on the back. The weft is generally of crepe twist. The fabric appears dull on one side and lustrous on the other. It is also called ' Satin-Back Crepe '.

Crepe de Chine — A finely crinkled plain weave fabric with a smooth and lustrous surface exceptionally soft, light-weight and well-draping. Crepe effect is obtained by alternating two weft yarns twisted in one direction with the next two yarns twisted in the opposite direction.

Crepe Georgette — A light-weight, semi-shear, plain-woven crepe, dull in appearance, woven with highly twisted yarns, alternating in ' S ' and ' Z ' twists in both warp and weft.

Crepe Marocain — A heavy dress-weight ' canton crepe '. The weft is coarser than the warp and gives a cross-ribbed effect.

Crepon — A fabric similar to crepe but heavier, characterized by blister or pucker effect in stripes or figures formed by thick, alternately twisted warp yarns.

D

Damask — A firm, lustrous, reversible fabric with a satin ground and a flat-jacquard pattern, somewhat similar in appearance to Brocade but flatter.

Doeskin — A twill-woven fabric finished with a nap on one side. Some of these fabrics are made from 5-end satin weave.

Double Jersey — A fabric with fine rib structures made on a machine having two beds of needles, each part knitting independently of the other. The resultant fabric has two interconnected layers which are back to back; having the appearance at front and back of the face of jersey fabric; that is, the two sides of the cloth are interlocked or inter-knitted to create the impression of a doubly-knitted plain-jersey material.

Duvetyn — A twill-woven fabric with a very soft, velvet-like appearance produced by raising, cropping and brushing the face of the fabric.

E

Eponge — A French term for ‘ sponge cloth ’ or ‘ ratine ’ woven from a hard twist warp and soft spun weft, usually with a fancy yarn to give a soft and loose-woven fabric.

F

Fabric Laid — A fabric made without weft yarns. The warp yarns are held together by a binding material.

Faille — A soft, flat-ribbed plain-woven fabric with body and drape in which the ends per decimetre are more than the picks per decimetre. The ribs are wider and flatter than those in ‘ grosgrain ’.

Faille Taffeta — A ‘ taffeta ’ with pronounced ribs running crosswise.

Filter Cloth — A fabric made of various weaves and different types of fibres used for filtering purposes. Glass fibres, nylon and other synthetic fibres are used because of their inertness to many chemicals

Flannel — A light-weight plain- or twill-woven fabric with a soft nap finish on one side, partially concealing the weave.

Flat Crepe — A smooth, soft fabric in plain weave, less crinkled in texture than other crepes. It is often called ‘ french crepe ’.

Foulard — A light-weight fabric, in twill weave; soft and well draping.

French Crepe — *See* ‘ Flat Crepe ’.

Frieze — A heavy, coarse twill-woven, napped fabric. It usually has coarser warp than weft and is made to produce a mixed colour effect by double cloth weave.

Frise — A pile fabric of uncut loops.

G

Gaberdine — A firm, tightly woven, steep-twill fabric characterized by diagonal ribs distinguished by appreciably more ends than picks.

Gauze — A light, sheer, open mesh, loosely-woven fabric in plain, leno or mock-leno weave. Thin curtain fabrics are often called 'gauze'.

****Genoa Velvet** — A heavy type of velvet with three picks to a wire and a special ground weave, the repeat of which is on four ends and six picks. It is commonly a figured velvet with a smooth ground and a pile figure developed in various colours.

****Georgette** — A fine light-weight open-texture fabric, usually in plain weave, made from crepe yarns usually 2'S' and 2'Z' in both warp and weft.

Grey Goods — Fabrics just taken off the loom or knitting machine and in an unfinished state.

Gros de Londres — A cross-ribbed fabric in plain weave or its derivative, with heavy and fine ribs alternating; or with ribs of different colours.

Grosgrain — A hard finished, closely woven, ribbed fabric, in plain or derivative of plain weave having the ribs running crosswise. The ribs are heavier than those in 'poplin' and are rounder than those in 'faille'.

H

Honeycomb — A rough textured fabric with marked ridges and hollows produced by floating warp and weft yarns. The appearance of the fabric resembles the cellular comb of the honey bee. It is also called 'waffle cloth'.

Huckaback — A fabric with pebbly or irregular surface produced by short floats of warp and weft on a plain ground.

I

Industrial Fabrics — A variety of fabrics used for non-apparel purposes in industry.

J

Jersey — A plain-knit fabric as opposed to rib-knit one. It may be circular knit, flat knit or warp knit.

L

Lame — Any fabric in any weave using metal threads or *JARI* threads in warp or weft for decoration.

Leno — A fabric with a leno weave in which warp ends are in pairs or groups, partly twisting around one another between picks; commonly a light-weight open-mesh cloth.

****Locknit** — A fabric made on a warp knitting machine with one needle bar and two full-set guide bars, where the guide bar movements are controlled as follows:

a) Front guide bar	2-3, 1-0 and repeat; and
b) Back guide bar	1-0, 1-2 and repeat.

Lyons Velvet — A 'velvet' having a rich, full pile and a fairly stiff twill back.

M

Marquisette — A leno sheer fabric with a soft, crisp hand.

Matelasse — A double woven fabric with a raised or puckered surface that has a quilted appearance.

Mechanical Fabrics — A class of heavy fabrics used in various industries, such as sheeting for the laundry trade, drill for oil and chemical filters, duck for tent, etc.

Messaline — A light-weight 'satin' fabric, woven with fine yarns.

Milanese — A type of warp-knit fabric with a distinctive diagonal cross effect.

Mildew Resistant Fabrics — Fabric treated to resist the growth of mildew or mould.

Mock Romaine Crepe — A fabric similar to 'Romaine crepe' in texture and appearance but made with combination twist yarns only in the warp.

Moire — A fabric usually a 'taffeta or a faille' with a watered or waved effect given by a special finish.

Mossy Crepe — A fabric with a fancy crepe weave characterized by a pebbly, rough surface. It is also called 'sand crepe' because it presents a sandy effect on its face.

Mousseline de Soie — A crisp, plain weave, sheer fabric, more closely woven than 'chiffon' and not as soft as voile.

Mull — A soft, sheer, lustrous fabric in plain weave.

N

Net — An open work material usually made on a lace machine.

Ninon — A very thin, smooth rather crisp fabric in plain weave, heavier than 'chiffon'.

O

Off-Square — A fabric where ends or picks per decimetre differ appreciably.

Oil Cloth — Fabric coated with a resin-forming material and pigments.

Oiled Fabric — Thin fabric soaked in boiled linseed oil and dried to make it waterproof.

Ottoman — A heavy cross-ribbed plain weave fabric having larger and rounder ribs than those in 'faille' or 'bengaline'.

Oxford — A fabric with basket weave, usually made in two-colour effects.

P

Panne Satin — A highly lustrous rather stiff satin fabric.

Panne Velvet — A light-weight 'velvet' with the pile pressed flat in one direction.

Parachute Fabric — Fabric used for making parachutes which are used in man or supply dropping purposes.

Pigment Taffeta — A dull 'taffeta', made of dull or pigmented yarns.

Pile Fabric — A fabric in which certain threads project and form a pile on the surface. 'Velvets' and 'plushes' in which extra warp yarns are used or 'velveteen' and 'corduroy' in which extra yarns are used, are some of the examples of 'pile fabric'.

Pique — A group of fabrics in plain weave or its derivative, with varied surface textures formed by raised stripes or wales running crosswise.

Plated Fabric — A fabric that is produced from two yarns of different qualities of colours, characters or qualities of one of which appear on the face and of the other on the back. A yarn may be plated by being covered by another yarn. Plated fabric is extensively used in making heavy sweater and other bulky materials.

Plush — A cut pile fabric in derivative of plain weave with pile of greater depth than that in ' velvet '.

Poplin — A light-weight, firm, cross-ribbed fabric in plain weave, between ' taffeta ' and ' bengaline ' in weight and appearance. The rib effect is obtained by coarser yarn in the weft than in the warp.

R

Radium — A firm, smooth, soft, closely woven fabric in plain weave. Usually it is tightly woven under high tension and is finished to produce a high lustre.

Ratine — *See* ' Eponge '.

Rep or Repp — A fabric in plain weave or its derivative, with narrow ribs running widthwise.

Ribbed Satin — A ribbed fabric, such as ' bengaline ' or ' faille ' woven, with a satin face, the ribs giving a broken, lustrous surface to the face of the fabric. This fabric may be given a moire finish.

Ribbon (Cut or Slit) — A fabric 30 cm or less in width made by cutting wider fabrics to a desired width.

Ribbon-Woven — A woven narrow fabric.

Rib-Knit Fabric — Knitted fabric with length-wise ribs formed by wales alternating on right and wrong sides.

Romaine Crepe — A light-weight, plain-woven, heavy sheer fabric having slightly dull lustre.

S

Sateen — A fabric with a lustrous surface obtained by a satin weave with weft floats.

Satin — A fabric with a lustrous surface obtained by a satin weave with warp floats.

Satin-Back Crepe — *See* ' Crepe-Back Satin '.

Satin-Backed Velvet — A lustrous ' velvet ' with satin weave.

Seamless Fabric — Tubular knit fabric without seams.

Seersucker — A light-weight plain weave fabric with permanent woven-in, crinkled stripes, running lengthwise. The crinkle is formed by slack tension in alternate groups of warp yarns.

Serge — A fabric with twill weave and smooth finish. It is very fine and close.

Shantung — A plain weave fabric with a slubbed or nubbed texture, made with filament warp and weft yarns.

Sharkskin — A firm, heavy, acetate rayon fabric in twill weave made with delustered filament yarn.

Sheer — A class of thin, light-weight, diaphanous fabrics, such as ' sheer crepe ', ' sheer velvet ', ' georgette ', ' chiffon ', etc.

Sponge Cloth — *See* ' Eponge '.

Surah — A soft, light-weight, lustrous fabric woven in twill weave giving plain effect.

T

Taffeta — A closely, woven, smooth, crisp fabric in plain weave or its derivative, in which the warp and weft yarns are of the same or nearly the same count.

Tissue Taffeta — A very light-weight, ' taffeta

Transparent Valvet — A light-weight, soft, sheer velvet in derivative of plain weave.

Tricot — A fine closely knitted fabric made with a number of yarns on a tricot machine. The fabric has a fine chain stitch, running lengthwise on one side and crosswise on the other. One of the most common tricot fabrics is warp-knit ' jersey '.

Tricotine — A hard textured fabric woven with a steep twill weave. It resembles ' gaberdine ' but has a distinct double twill line running from left to right.

Triple Sheer — A tightly woven, sheer fabric with a fine flat surface.

Tweed — A fabric in plain, twill or variation of twill weave, rough, wiry and somewhat hairy in texture.

Tyre Cord — Fabrics which comprise the main carcass of pneumatic tyre, constructed predominently of warp cords (cable yarns) with light wefts. The latter merely serve to hold the cords together for processing. These fabrics are often called ‘ warp sheets ’.

Tyre Fabrics — Fabrics used in the construction of pneumatic tyres, such as casing plies, breakers, chafers, etc. These include tyre cord fabrics and tyre canvas (cross woven) fabrics.

V

Velvet — A warp pile fabric, usually having a cut pile, rich in appearance and soft to the touch.

Velveteen — A weft pile fabric, similar to ‘ corduroy ’ but having a surface uniformly covered with a short full cut pile. The weft yarn is soft spun, which when cut gives a soft smooth velvety pile.

W

Weft-Knit Fabric — A fabric produced by a method of knitting in a crosswise direction as distinguished from warp-knitting.

Whipcord — A twill-woven fabric usually with a steep-warp twill and a clear finish having pronounced ribs.

(*Continued from page* 2)

Members	*Representing*
SHRI S. ARUMUGAM	The Travancore Rayons Ltd, Rayonpuram
SHRI T. KRISHNAMACHARI (*Alternate*)	
SHRI ASHOK RAMANLAL	The New Vinod Silk Mills Private Ltd, Bombay
SHRI O. P. DHAWAN	The Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay
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